

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VI. NO. 13.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 273.

Business Directory.
NEWMARKET.
Stove, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron,
and Japan Warehouse.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Hodge & Co., the undersigned respectfully intimate to their customers and the public generally that the business will be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,
And having lately purchased these commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Susan Davis, our Shop has been removed to a place where will be found constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,
Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanned and Painted Tin Ware; Cistern Pumps, and Lead Piping.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

47 Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheepskins, Furs of every description, and Fatso Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.
J. & J. HODGE.
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1855. 16-47

F. W. BATHURICK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 16-31

T. BOTSFORD,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly Attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1854. 43-1

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 16-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 29, 1856. 16-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Neigh Maker.
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, P. E. 6th, 1856. 16-501

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP.
In his new premises, Situated Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and despatch.

Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 23, 1856. 16-17

THOMAS NIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the Townships of Whitelock, King and East Guilford.

GOODS of all description sold on Commission, at the Auction Mart of the Suburban, on the First Monday of every Month.

Auction Sales attended in the above Townships.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 19, 1857. 16-3

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET.
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. 16-3

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS,
NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bedroom Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.,

Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of CABINET WORK, punctually attended to.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A good variety of Laces, Plates, and Handles for sale. Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856. 16-501

Franklin House.
Corner of Seneca & Elliott Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
Proprietors,
E. YOUNGLOVE AND G. E. L. JACKSON.
BOARD, \$1 PER DAY.

Notice.
MORTGAGES on Improved Farms purchased. Apply in person to **WILLIAM ROE.**
Newmarket, Feb. 25, 1857. 16-1

Just Printed.
A full and complete list of the names of all the members of the various societies, churches, and other organizations in the County of York, for the year 1856. Price 1s per dozen, or 5s per 100.
Newmarket, March 28, 1857.

Business Directory.
A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 16-36

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. Office in the NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-17

F. F. PASSMORE, P. L. S.
OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing.
Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 67-17

ANGUS M'INTOSH,
ACCOUNTANT, Broker Conveyancer, General Commission, Land and Division Court Agent.
Holland Landing, C. W.
16-16

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commission, &c. Office—Old Street, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. 16-1

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c. Snaron, Canada West.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 16-51

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 16-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 16-15

Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND.
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance Business.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Under Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street
J. W. MARSDEN.
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Y. Market, July 31, 1856. 16-35

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th, 1854. 16-1

Eagle Hotel,
NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION.
KEPT BY **NICHOLAS HAYES.** This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.
Newmarket, Aug. 14th, 1855. 16-29

W. MOSLEY,
SONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1853. 16-17

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDING, &c.
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 5th, 1855. 16-35

J. EDWARDS,
Stationer, & Blank Book Manufacturer.
Dealer in School Books, English and American.
School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes &c., &c. No. 29, Yonge Street, Toronto.
137 N. B.—Orders from the country carefully attended to.
Toronto, July 7, 1856. 16-12

NOTICE!
THE subscriber begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Shiron and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

TAILORING TRADE.
Nearly opposite Don's Dry Goods Store, where he will be pleased to wait on those desiring his services in any of the branches of his business.
G. P. SMITH.
Sharon, Sept. 21, 1856. 16-34

Ryan & Hallen,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.
ROADS, Bridges and other Works surveyed and re-surveyed.
Lands and Town-plots surveyed; inspected and reported upon.
Dissectors, Diagrams, Estimates, and other professional papers prepared.
Real property bought and sold on Commission, and otherwise.
All orders and communications promptly attended to.
Personal application either at their office or at the residence of Mr. Ryan, on Yonge Street.
A vacancy for an apprentice. A compass for sale.
OFFICE—MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
JOHN RYAN.
December 4, 1856. 16-44

N. HAWKS,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.
Will give strict attention to Designing and Superintending the construction of every description of Steam Engines, and other Machinery for general Manufacturing Purposes.
Office—Eagle Hotel, Newmarket.
March 26, 1857. 16-8

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
Of all descriptions, on hand for sale. Apply at the **NEW ERA OFFICE.**
Newmarket, June 25, 1857.

Poetry.
Broken Ties
BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The broken ties of happier days,
How often do they seem
To come before our mental gaze,
Like a remembered dream.

Around us each disordered chain
In sparkling ruin lies;
And earth's hand can not again
Unite those broken ties.

The parents of our youthful home,
The kindred that we loved,
Far from our arms purchase may roam,
To desert seas removed.

Or we have watched their parting breath,
And closed their weary eyes,
And sighed to think how sadly death
Can sever human ties.

The friends, the loved ones of our youth,
They too are gone or changed;
Or, worse than all, their love and truth
Are darkened or estranged.

They meet us in the glittering throng,
With cold, averted eyes,
And wonder that we wear their wrong,
And mourn our broken ties.

O! who in such a world as this,
Could bear their lot of pain,
Did not our radiant hope of bliss
Enveloped yet remain?

That hope the sovereign Lord has given,
Who reigns above the skies,
Hopes that unite our souls to heaven,
By faith's endearing ties.

Each care, each ill of mortal birth,
To lift the burdening heart from earth,
And speed its flight above,
And every pang that wings the breast,
Tell us to seek a purer rest,
And trust to holier ties.

Literature.
It Won't Hurt You.

A Glass of Brandy can't hurt anybody. Why, I know a person, yonder he is now, on his high change, a specimen of manly beauty, a portly six-footer. He has the bearing of a prince, for he is one of our merchant princes.

His face wears the line of health, now at the age of fifty odd, he has the quick, elastic step of the young man of twenty-five, and none more full of mirth and wit than he; and I know he never dines without Brandy and water, and never goes to bed without terrapin, or oyster supper, with plenty of Champagne.

And more than that, he never was known to be drunk. So here is a living example and disproof of the temperance twaddle about the destructive effect of a temperate use of good liquors.

Now, it so happened, that this safe specimen of Brandy-drinking, was a relation of ours. He died a year or two after that, of chronic diarrhea, a common end of those who are never drunk, or ever out of liquor. He left his widow a splendid mansion up town, and a clear five thousand a year, besides a large fortune to each of his children, for he had ships on every sea, and credit at every counter, but which he had never occasion to use.

For months before he died—he was a year in dying—he could eat or drink nothing without distress, and at death, the alimentary canal was a mass of disease. In the midst of millions he died of inanition. This is not the half, reader. He had been a steady drinker, a daily drinker, for twenty-eight years. He left a legacy to his children which he did not mention. Scarcely a day had he been eating up one daughter for fifteen years; another is in the mad-house; the third and fourth, of unearthly beauty. There was a kind of grandeur in that beauty, but they blighted, and paled into Heaven, we trust, in their sweetest teens; and another is tottering on the verge of the grave, and only one is left with all the senses, and each of them weak as water. Why, we came from the dissecting room and made a note of it, it was so horrible.

A gentleman of thirty-five was sitting on a chair, with no special critical symptoms present, still he was known to be a "dissipated young man," as the saying goes. He rose, ran fifty feet, and fell down and died. The doctors say a beauty in death—the chance of cutting up a fellow and looking about for signs. The whole covering of the brain was thickened, its cavities were filled with a fluid which did not belong to them, enough to fill half a dozen men with apoplexy; a great portion of our lung was in a state of gangrene, and nearly all the other, was hardened and useless; bloody and yellow matter plastered the inner covering of the lung, while angry red patches of destructive inflammation were scattered all over the whole alimentary canal.

Why, there was enough of death in that man's body to have killed forty men. The doctor who talks about guzzling liquors every day being "healthy," is a perfect disgrace to the medical name, and ought to be turned out to break rocks for the shipping, for the term of his natural life at a hulking and blind self.

Fixed Fests in Agriculture.
Somebody has got up the following list of "fixed fests" in agriculture, and for once, in consideration of the sort, has hit the right nail on the head, in most of them.

1. All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it is supplied in the form of stone-lime, oyster lime or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture will be benefited by the application of phosphate of lime; and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, compost of fresh ashes, or that of oyster-shell lime, or marl if the land need lime also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mold is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can only be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the applications of composts, rich in the elements of mold.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or with pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land—that is, land that is not wet—is also eminently conducive to increase production.

9. All wet lands should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is fully ripe.

11. Clover, as well as grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

12. Sandy soils can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied, when made into composts with clay. In slackening lime, salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock operates as a saving of at least 25 per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by making them to produce more, and by improving the health of neighborhoods.

15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth the food may be effected: that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when the stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its product.

19. Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying, most if not all, of the organic substances.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top dressing and roll them up.

23. All stiff clays are benefited by fall and winter ploughings; but should never be ploughed when wet. If, at such ploughing, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl, or ashes should be supplied.

Parliamentary.
Legislative Assembly.

MONDAY, April 20, 1857.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The Speaker laid before the House, Returns to an order of the House for copies of contracts entered into by Gzowski & Co., for the construction of the Toronto and Sarina Railroad, and correspondence and other documents in reference to the suspension of the works.

Mr. Felton presented several Petitions from the Eastern Townships in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Lumsden introduced a Bill to divide the township of Whitchy, in the county of Ontario, into two separate municipalities.

Mr. Christie introduced a Bill to authorize the construction of a line of Railway from some point on the Southern Railway near Otterville, Northwich, or Tilsonburg, through Bradford to some point on the Great Western Railroad.

A motion by Mr. Felton to fix the time for the assembling of the Legislature each session at a period not later than the 10th January, excited a somewhat lively discussion. To meet the views of several members, it was ultimately altered to fix the period in the last week in January, or the first in February; but on a division it was lost—the yeas being 36, and the nays 51.

Mr. Bellingham in enquiring into the causes which prevented the fulfilment of the contract to complete the Toronto and Port Sarina Railroad, alluded personally to the contractors Messrs. Gzowski & Company, charging them with making large sums of money, and voting in Parliament upon questions affecting the roads in which they had contracts.

Mr. Holton replied with unusual sarcasm and point. The whole transaction alluded to he said, were of a purely personal nature. He and his partners were contractors under a Company and for a specific work. They had in every particular fulfilled their contract, and were never found fault with by those who had a right to find fault with them, if they had done wrong. And what they had either lost or gained were purely private matters. Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Holton said, was like a well known character who had charged Lord Palmerston with being a traitor to his country. Being unable to gain an honorable reputation himself, he employed his pen to talents in endeavoring to destroy the fair fame of others.

Mr. Cameron moved that his Bill to amend the law relating to adultery and seduction be read a second time on Thursday next.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the appointment of a Special Committee of seven members, with instructions to prepare and report a Bill for the introduction of the principle of Voting by Ballot into all elections of members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly in Upper and Lower Canada. He said that if he voted by ballot, it was in the power of no one to dictate to him how he should vote. The secret vote was the best, leaving no occasion for difficulty or riot. In Australia, the recent introduction of the ballot had wrought well in the doing away with riots. At the recent election in Manchester, all the four candidates had to declare themselves supporters of the ballot. The member for London proposed to bring in a Bill for the registration of voters. That measure ought to accompany the ballot. Both were good. All the Bank Corporations voted by ballot—so did the Clubs; and why? Because it promoted good feeling and friendship.

Mr. Cartier opposed the motion. He had always held that every man was responsible

to the whole community for the vote he gave, and it should be known to all who thought proper to enquire. In the United States the ballot was no protection against riots, and the respectable part of society desired to get quit of it.

Mr. DeWitt said there were fewer riots in Massachusetts, where there was the ballot, than in this country, under a different system. He was not disposed to copy from Virginia, a State of slaveholders. If the people of the United States wished to get rid of the ballot, why did they not do it. Under their system, what the people wished, they did.

Mr. A. A. Dorion and Mr. Evanturel supported the motion. Mr. Evanturel alleging as his reason, the scenes which had occurred at the recent elections in Quebec. It was of importance that an improved system should be adopted immediately, as a general election might perhaps take place sooner than was generally thought. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Simard also stated that the Quebec election had convinced him that vote by ballot and registration of voters was necessary.

Mr. Brown said that on this occasion he should give a vote different from that of many of his friends with whom he had been in the habit of acting. He had never heard any strong argument advanced in favor of the introduction of the ballot into this country. In Great Britain, perhaps, where many strong cases of coercion had been brought forward, the necessity for such a system might be greater. And if he believed that in Upper Canada any number of the electors went to the polling booth under coercion, he should vote for the ballot. But, as he knew of no such grievance, he considered the bold, straightforward, manly way of voting was the right one.

Mr. Dorion—If you are knocked down, as you are going up to vote, what then?

Mr. Brown—People have been knocked down under both systems. He thought they should rather foster the principle of moral courage in election matters than the opposite. (Hear, hear.)

On a division, the motion was negatived by 10 to 27.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bourassa, Chaffers, Christie, Charles Dault, Darche, Deschamps, DeWitt, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Dostaler, Esauvart, Frazier, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jolin, Mackenzie, Marchand, Munro, Papin, Prevost, Roblin, Simard, Thibault, Valois and Wright.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baby, Bell, Benjamin Broder, Brown, Cameron, Attorney General Clarke, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapuis, Chisholm, Clarke, Conger, Cryder, Daly, Felton, Ferguson, Forbes, Ferrie, Ferrie, Oxtoby, Oxtoby, Fournier, Laporte, Larwell, Lemieux, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McDonald, Roderick, McCann, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Joseph C. Morrison, Poulton, Rankin, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Southwick, and Spruce—40.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

Tuesday, 21st April, 1857.

By Mr. Gould—Bill to confirm By-Laws of the late Home District Council for the establishing of Roads in the County of Ontario.

By Mr. Morrison—Bill to incorporate the Town of Collingwood in the County of Simcoe.

By Hon. Mr. Lemieux—Bill to extend Patents for inventions granted for one session of the Province to both sessions thereof.

Mr. Benjamin introduced a Bill to authorize the several Townships in Upper Canada to re-divide their respective Townships into School Sections; also, a Bill to provide for the disposal of road allowances in the rural Municipalities of Upper Canada; also, a Bill to amend the Act regulating the cutting and measurement of lumber, and to extend the provisions of the same.

Hon. Mr. Cayley introduced a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, in order to secure the completion of their works and for other purposes.

In order to facilitate the progress of business, it was arranged that after seven o'clock on Wednesdays Government measures should be taken up.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the Hon. Mr. Cartier's motion, that the bill to amend the Judiciary Acts of Lower Canada, be now read a second time; which was agreed to and the bill referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill for the better prevention of accidents on railways. The object of this bill, he stated, was to take measures to prevent accidents, and at the same time not to relax the railway companies of any of their responsibilities. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to refer this bill, which was one of great importance, to the railway committee, and also to refer to the same committee two other bills on the same subject which had been introduced, one by the hon. member for Lennox and Addington, and the other by the non-member for North Hastings.

Hon. Mr. Cameron observed that the dreadful accident which took place so lately had been the cause of these measures being hurried through, but it was remarkable that at the very time that they were taking steps for the establishment of a board of railway inspectors, the people of the State of New York, so far from finding their board of any benefit, were doing away with it. One clause of the bill provided that any one of the inspectors might give an order to any servant of the company, and insist on his obeying it, an interference which might be productive of a great deal of mischief. He trusted that all such considerations would have due weight with the committee.

The bill was then read a second time, as were also the bills on the same subject introduced by Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Roblin.

The three bills were then referred to the standing committee on railways, canals, and telegraph lines.

CODIFICATION OF LAWS IN LOWER CANADA.
Hon. Mr. Cartier moved the second reading of the bill for the codification of the law and procedure in civil matters in Lower Canada.

Mr. Dorion objected to the bill as being too minute in its details, and imposing too many restrictions upon the commissioners.

Mr. Felton contended that it would be impossible under the provisions of this act, to effect anything more than a simplification or condensation of the laws.

Hon. Mr. Drummond considered this bill of great importance, on the ground that a code such as was proposed to be drawn up, should be of such a nature as to be adopted not only by Upper Canada, but also by the whole of that empire, which he believed would one day be formed out of the Provinces of British America.

Mr. Brown regretted that in taking steps for the codification of the laws in Lower Canada, the government should not have endeavored to take advantage of the opportunity of assimilating the systems of both provinces. To remedy what he thought was an omission on the part of the government, he moved the following amendment: That the bill be not now read a second time, but that a select committee of seven members be appointed to enquire and report as to the practicability of adopting a system of laws suitable to both sections of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said that they could not codify the laws without first assimilating them. It would be impossible to do what was proposed during the present session, and the only method would be to appoint a special commission. He thought that the suggestion was worthy of the attention of the government, for nothing would tend more effectually to render permanent the union of the two provinces, than by a uniform system of law, to place the civil rights of the people in both sections of the province on the same footing. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that the appointment of a committee of the House would lead to any practical effect.

Mr. Ferguson said that the object of the committee was not to frame a code of laws, but merely to enquire whether it was practicable to assimilate the laws of the two provinces.

Mr. Brown's motion was then put and lost on a division.

The bill was then read a second time. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Rankin introduced a Bill to incorporate the Great Southern Railway Company. Bill read a first time and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

The following Bills were also read a first time:—

Mr. Loranger's Bill to incorporate the Deschambert Navigation Company of Montreal.

Mr. Loranger moved to suspend the 62nd Rule of the House in so far as it relates to the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the College of L'Assomption.

Mr. Sidney Smith

